A LETTER FROM MR. SPINELLO.

The Murder of Young Del Grego and the Alleged Connection of the Mafla With the Deed-Mr. Spinello Offers a Few Re flections to Correct Wrong Impressions. To the Editor of the JOURNAL AND COURTER

No one dares deny that under the strong imperative of a moral ideal it lest His physical strength might have is man's duty to do all in his power given away before accomplishing His to foster the realization of such an ideal. Some philosophers go even so far as to assert the justification of fiving and of deception to prevent anything that might come as an obstacle to the actualization of the moral end. While others maintain that under no circumstances whatever is man justified to withhold the truth. Emanuel Kant. for instance, the prince of modern intuitive philosophers was convinced that in no wise should ever the truth be withheld, much less exchanged for false hood: "It is eternal right to tell the truth, as it is eternal wrong to faisify it. But we will not dwell much upor this so strongly contested a point; will leave it to the casuists as wholly pertaining to them. We must add, however, that while man has a right to truth, this ought not to be told, if conducive to evil. In other words, man has no moral claim to an immoral act. If we can say this concerning truth, what shall we say concerning pure the reporter would have no access t falsehood? Yet the practice of living him. Even if he did, the member would and deceiving is so common nowadays that the honest and truthful citizen cannot fail to realize that society is going from bad to worse. This practice is by no means confined to certain wel known individuals, whom you could probably guard against, or to fiction only, but it has become the sole method f certain American publicists to instruct their readers. Never in the whole history of the journalistic literature of any country do we find such conspicuous instances of lieing and deception as we daily see in our newspapers. Would that all our journalists were ac quainted with the memorable page of Carlyle in the essay on Voltaire, which begins with that awe inspiring sentence: "It is high, solemn, almost awful thought for every individual man, that his earthly influence, which has had a commencement, will never through all ages, were he the very meanest of us, have and end!" In that case they would be a little more careful about fabricating their news.

With these few preliminary remarks I will now come to the main subject of this letter. One of the contemporary newspapers of New Haven published a very long article in the Issue of January 20th. The aim of the article was to lay bare the gloom and the atrocities of an alleged association made up exclusively of Italians, La Mafia. Our contemporary spent fully two columns of printed matter to give all the details of the constitution of the association. The motive of this very interesting article was the much lamented murder of young Dei Grego. It is now pretty well established, as it appears from the item Itself, that no crime can be perpetrated among the Italians without it being the result of some gloomy conspiracy of the would-be association, La Mafia. In vain do they tell us that the awful deed was committed in the heat of a wild passion. In vain do they tell us that the actors of the trainedy were always good friends and often amused them selves together. No; Del Grego could not be killed, if Caruso had not been chosen by the association to accom-plish the deed. "The murder of Del-Grego, while apparently committed in the heat of great passion, was really the result of a deliberate plan for assassination, and Caruso, or some fellow member would certainly have found some excuse for killing the boy within a short time had that plan miscarried." If there is any truth in this statement it presupposes the existence of three beautiful city. (2.) That Caruso must be a member of it. (3.) That the lamented youth, Del Grego was an individual so dangerous to the interests of the sect as to force upon its members the dreadful sentence of death. Nonsense From incontestable facts and sources it appears that, if there is any such thing anywhere as the Mafia, it certainly does not exist in these quarters. Even if Caruso were a member of some branch existing in some other town, it does not the necessity of the fact that Del Grego must at some time or other have expressed ideas or actually acted contrary to the aims of the association. This evidently could not be the case, for Del Grego was an exemlearned from his afflicted parents, he never knew even of the name of the ect. The reader will draw from this his own conclusions. But we cannot stop here. Having established that Del-Grego could not in any way be a vic tim of the Mafia for want of any serious or even slight motives, we must go on discussing the whole truth of the article. It is a matter of vital interest that the intelligent, but extremely credulous American reader should not be sophisticated on this point. It might completely after his attitude toward many a truthful, laborious and honest Italian. who, as such, has the right to a fair appreciation of his individual worth. The society, as the article tells us

is most terribly secret. The least revelation of any of its secrets commands the death of the traitor. "While the murderous weapons are held gloss to the face and body of the candidate with their points pressed against him. a low, heavy voice mutters: 'Death to the traitors.' 'And still all the revelu-And still all the revelations contained in the article have been obtained from a man who became ar affiliate to the sect simply "to block some of its diabolical schemes." By revealing its secrets perhaps? Was he willing to risk his life for the life of others? Here is a man whose like you could not even find with the lantern of Diogones. He is so thoroughly imbued with the highest moral ideas as to be ready to sacrifice his own life for the good of his fehow men. If such were the case, he would be praiseworthy; but approached by the skillful reporter the man turned pale, (he must have known what was coming); what a mind-read er!-he staggered back, leaned against the wall for support-how comantic this. sounds-and finally gasped out-poor reliow! he might have died on the spot a positive declaration that he knew nothing at all about the society; that anybody connected with it." Poor fellow! He was afraid of his life. I sympathize with him; but he is no longer the martyr I thought he was a longer to an and I want to smoke myself. "Well, I have one, too." And they smiled and state of the team and smoked and each respected the other. the martyr I thought he was, I know Lafe,

that it was our Savior Himself who had MESSAGE ne into world expressly to sacrific Himself for the redemption of mankind and still prayed to His Father: "Father, Thou be willing, remove this cur 'om me''; but these words must not be taken in a literal sense. Christ was not unwilling to die, but He feared end. From this we see that either the man was an Imaginary one, or, if he really exists and if he showed such make any confession whatever,

reluciancy to give away anything for fear of his life, no man, under any assurance whatever of keeping his name secret, could ever have induced him to no; the eloquence of the reporter was so persuasive and he knew how to disguise himself so well as to induce the frightened man to a secret interview, begging, however, that he should never nder any circumstance be made appear in the story. Granting this to be true, it presupposes the following facts (1.) That the reporter must not only have known of the existence of the sect in this city, but must have been ac quainted with that particular member. But we have already seen that here there isn't any such an association and naequently there cannot be any member. You cannot have a part without the existence of the whole some where Still there may be here some isolated member; but this member would neve be distinguished as such, consequently never, if the constitution of the so-clery is as the article discusses it, consent to make any disclosures of its se crets. The second fact is that to be able to receive so full an account either quainted with the Italian language, but, what is more marvellous, must also know the very dialect of the city of

village where the member was born, or else the member is fully instructed in the English language. We doubt the possibility of both these things. No one can disregard the fact that the Italians who are able to express themselves here in fair English can be counted upon the finger ends. None of these, how ever, have held any interview with any reporters on the subject, nor do the claim to know anything about La Mafia There is an Italian in New Haven who has appeared not a few times before the court for mischievous conduct, and who, being able to stammer a little, might have been approached by the reporter. This Italian is notorious for possessing a most vivid imagination and cunning. Ignorant as ignorant can be, yet he is able to imagine and plan innumerable wiles to escape the punishment of justice. He is a born delinquent, and as such he could not fail to possess the qualities and endowments inherent to his nature. Dreadful imagination and cunning are conspicuous in him; but if he really were a member of

the detestable association there is no reporter under the sun that could per-suade him to state anything about his sect. That this noble subject might have said something in the shape of a fairy tale is not wholly impossible. Still we have not sufficient ground even to place much faith in this supposition. All those who can remember the things that happened three years ago, know that many were the conjectures about he same association. The Utica Saturday Globe published a similar article at the time of the New Orleans affairs. There are legends circulating about the Mafia which our reporter has compiled into a whole. The color, the hape and enlargement of the account is wholly due to his imagination. For it could not be otherwise; the alleged oath that binds the members takes away all the possibilities of any rewelation on the part of the same; and consequently whatever we hear about the association must be the creation of somebody's fancy. But further. The

article tells us that even boys at the age of fifteen are admitted to the society. risum teneati amici?" Can you call it a secret so-clety when it lets in boys of only fif een years of age? Is it possible that a boy at that age should be able to com prehend the meaning of the dreadful eath and keep it hely and unbroken? Shame on the man that by inventing these foolish, but horrible, most fatal stories, tries for a mere purpose of gain, bideous gain, to drag into the mire a large class of citizens, who have a hear noble as noble as can be, who have a mind equally lofty to the loftlest. Far from reducing the controversy to a base personality, I would like to challenge the author of that groundless, ontemptible article to come forth and dispute my own respectability. I, too, am an Italian. These remarks my readr may deem wholly uncalled for. But he will sympathize with me, for they ome from my consciousness of being mable to wrong anybody. They are he utterance of a heart wounded in its self respect, in its pride. Yes; the render will sympathize with me all the nore when I tell him that no descrimination was made by the author of th article in question. "All the Italians re members of the Mafia." Lawyers, physicians, bankers, and others promi-inent in life are secretly affiliated with the mysterious and crime-breeding or

cress and to the intelligent citizens at We do not deny the fact that we have many a representative of the Italian race prone to crime in this country; out this is to be also found among the representatives of other nations. We replore the misdeeds of the Italians, we ould like to see in them the most exemplary citizens, but what can we do? Are we to be blamed and held responable for the crimes of others? Is it not enough to feel the internal mortifica-tion in the eyes of the world? We, who possess the most splendid, the most glorious history of the nations, we whose forefathers did so much in all the fields for the advancement of the world n general, are now for the faults of a few looked upon as ugly, dangerous. diabolical persons. Is this fair?

der. How can a man resist, how can

a man restrain himself at such a whole-some defamation? I appeal myself to the fair judgment of the wise American

J. MARIUS SPINELLO, Yale '96.

Lady-Is Mrs. Binks at home? Serrant-No'm. "Can you tell me when she will be at home?" "As soon as she gets the parlor dusted, mum, an' she's

almost finished now,"-London Tid-Bits. First Mean Man-Have you a cigar?

CONGRESS.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND DISCUSSES THE PRESENT FINANCIAL CRISIS.

Suggests Issuing Bonds in Denominations of \$20 and \$50 and Their Multiples at Interest Not to Exceed Three Per Cent., Payable in Fifty Years.

Washington, Jan. 28,-President Cleve and sent a message to congress to-day urging the necessity of prompt action to relieve the condition of the treasury which is growing worse daily.

The president says the only bond that can be issued is a coin bond, and it is doubtful if a sufficient amount of those could be sold at a fair price to meet the emergency.

The financial events of the past year suggest facts and conditions which should certanily arrest attention. More than one hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars in gold have been drawn out of the treasury during the year for

The obligations upon which this gold has been drawn from the treasury are still outstanding and are available for use in repeating the exhausting operation with shorter intervals as our per-

shipment abroad or hoarding at home.

plexities accumulate.

An adequate gold reserve in all circumstances is absolutely essential to the upholding of our public credit and o the maintenance of our high national

haracter.

Our gold reserve has again reached such a stage of diminution as to require a speedy reinforcement. The conse quences that must inevitably follow pre ent conditions and methods which will certainly lead to misfortune and loss, ot only to our national credit and prosperity and to financial enterprise, but o those of our people who seek employnent as a means of livelihood and to those whose only capital is their daily

It will hardly do to say that simple ncrease of revenue will cure our trou-Apprehension now existing and constantly increasing as to our financial ability does not rest upon a calculation

The time has passed when the eyer of investors abroad and our people a home are fixed upon the revenue of the government. Changed conditions have attracted their attention to the gold of the government.

There need be no fear that we cannot pay our current expenses with such money as we have. There is now in the treasury a comfortable surplus of more than sixty-three million collars, but it s not in gold and therefore does not

neet our difficulty.

In my opinion the secretary of the reasury should be authorized to issue bonds for the purpose of procuring and maintaining a sufficient gold reserve and for the redemption and cancellaion of United States legal tender notes and treasury notes issued for the purchase of silver under the law of July

14, 1890. The principal and interest of these onds should be payable on their face n gold because they should be sold only for gold or its representative, and ecause there would now probably be difficulty in favorably disposing of onds not containing this stipulation.

I suggest that bonds be issued in de cominations of twenty and fifty dollars, and their multiples, and that they bear interest at the rate not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum.

I do not see why they should not be payable fifty years from their date. We of the present generation have large nough amounts to pay if we meet our obligations and long bonds are most

These bonds under existing laws could be deposited by national banks as se curity for circulation, but banks should not be allowed to take out circulating otes of less denomination than ten

Silver certificates in denominations f ten dollars and upwards should be eplaced by certificates of denominations

mder ten dollars. As a constant means for the mainenance of a reasonable supply of gold n the treasury our duties on imports should be paid in gold allowing all ther dues to the government to be paid

n any other form of money. These provisions will not interfere with any currency scheme providing for an increase in the circulating medium brough the agency of national or state banks that may commend itself to congress, since they can easily be adjusted

Objection has been made to the is suance of interest bearing obligations or the purpose of retiring non-interest searing legal tender notes. In point of fact, however, these notes have burdened us with a large load of interest and is still accumulating.

Immediately after the reading of the essage Mr. Springer 14tsented to the ouse a bill embodying the suggestions f the president. Debate began at once nd continues.

In the senate the message was reerred to the finance committee after objections to its consideration nade by the silver advocates.

HIGH SCHOOL NOTES.

Gamma Delta Psi's Coming Entertainment -The Polo Team-Games This Week, An entertainment under the auspice

of Gamma Delta Psi will be given in a short time for the benefit of the athletic association. The program will include an original play, which has been written for the occasion by Starkweather '95 and Cheney '95. The members of the society will present the character after the play. Dancing will be in order till the close.

The "Radiator" will appear Thurs-

The high school polo team has been hard at work and a good team has een selected. A series of games have seen arranged with some of the preparatory schools of the state. The folwing are the games for this week; Monday, Hillhouse high school vs. '96; Tuesday, Hillhouse high school vs. Hop-kins; Wednesday, Hillhouse high school rs. Bridgeport high school, and Saturday, Hillhouse high school vs. Boardman. The probable make-up of team in the Hopkins' game will be: First rush, Wells; second rush, Scranon; center, Quinn; half-back, Langley goal, McQuaid; substitutes, Troup, Barett and McGuire.

COURT RECORD.

City Court-Criminal Side-Judge Cable. James Carroll and Edward Shannor oreach of the peace, \$7 fine, \$3.41 costs; John Adams, begging, 30 days in jail \$5.42 costs; Frederick W. Mansfield, assault with intent to rob, and drunk. continued until January 30; Thomas Healy, breach of the peace, nolle, as sault with intent to rob and incorrig-able, bound over to the superior court under \$1,000 bonds, drunk, judgment sus pended; Archillo Mangillo and Joseph Mangillo, violation of Sunday liquor continued until January 31; Patrick H. Mulligan, breach of the peace judgment suspended; Lawrence H. Mulligan, breach of the peace, 30 days in jail, \$6.24 costs.

In the probate court yesterday Sam nel H. Kirby was appointed trustee on the insolvent estate of Samuel Goodman, the Chapel street jeweler. The ommissioners will be appointed nex Monday. The liabilities are listed at \$34,148.60 and the assets at \$17.800.

Jason P. Thompson was yesterday ap pointed trustee on the insolvent estate of Henry F. Smith Co., the Orange street clothing dealers. The creditors of the concern had refused to accept 50 cents on the dellar.

The case of Isadore Weinberg against the Phoenix Insurance company, to re-cover insurance, will be tried in the superior court, criminal side, before Judge Ralph Wheeler this morning.

United States Court-Judge Townsend. The case of Mary and Elizabeth V Cockeroft against the New York, New Haven and Hartford Rallroad company, a petition to set aside the decision of the railroad commissioners came up be fore Judge W. K. Townsend in the United States district court yesterday n a demurrer.

The petitioners reside at 147 Madison avenue, New York city, and have a ummer residence just south of Saugatuck station. Part of this property was condemned by the commissioners for the use of the railroad company's fourtrack improvements. There being no appeal from the commissioners' decision the matter was taken to the United States court in 1890 by petitioners' counsel, Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, and here t has been pending. In the meantime the road has gone ahead with the improvements and have built a system on the property in question, Lynde Harrison appeared for the rail road company and Attorney Talcett H. Russell is counsel for the petitioners. Judge Townsend reserved his decision.

OF LOCAL INTEREST. Financial Notes-The Clearing House-

Dividends. The New Haven Clearing house reports the clearings and balances for the week of this year ending January 26, and for the corresponding weeks of 1894

Balances. Jan, 21. \$232,958.17 \$41,117.97 \$219,950.92 217,066.49 52,236,97 224,600.21 Jan. 23., 225,880.52 49,481.77 217,148.08 Jan. 24., 199,746.11 46,304.10 210,054,20 50.088.06 184,893,60

Jan. 26., 211,092,80 43,101.43 177,278,20 \$1,296,798.29 \$282,330.30 \$1,214,901.80 Increase week of 1895..... \$ 81,896.49 Balances week of 1894..... 323,142.92 Decrease balances week of 1895 40,812.62

Hearings week of 1893.......1,574,539.59 The table given above would indicate hat the business of New Haven and vicinity was slightly improving. The business as indicated by the banks is, however, largely below the correspond-

ing period of 1893. N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R. stock has declined from 19914 to 197%; the debentures from 140% to 139% Twenty-five shares of

Burnham company of Waterbury reently sold at auction in New York at \$80 per share on a par of \$25 per share. The Chicago R. R. & Union Stock Yards company's dividend of four per eent, on common stock and three per cent, on the preferred stock is now pay-

On Thursday the Central Ohio railroad pays the usual semi-annual divi-dend of three per cent. On Friday of this week the following

dividends are payable: Canada Southern R. R., semi-annual

Great Northern R. R., preferred, quarerly, 1% per cent. H. B. Claffin & Co., first preferred, marterly, 114 per cent. H. B. Claffin & Co., second preferred,

quarterly, 1½ per cent. Lake Shore railroad, semi-annual, 3

Long Island railroad, quarterly, 1 per Michigan Central railroad, semi-anrual, 2 per cent.

New Jersey Central railroad, quarerly, 1% per cent. Pennsylvania Coal company, quarter-

Peck Stowe & Wilcox company, quarterly, 1% per cent. Louisiana & Missouri rettroad, pre-

erred, semi-annual, 314 per cent.

At the annual meeting of the Dianond Match company to be held February 6, a proposition will be submitted to the stockholders to increase the cap-ital from \$9,000,000 to \$11,000,000. Of the proposed increase of \$2,000,000, one-half or \$1,000,000, will be given to the stock-holders pro rata as a stock dividend and bottle.

stockholders will be allowed to subscribe at par for \$1,000,000 more stock. Transfer books close February 15. New stock to be paid for in full between March 15 and April 1.

CARING FOR GIRLS. Work of the Industrial School at Middle-

In the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth annual reports of the board of directors of the Connecticut Industrial School for Girls at Middletown, which have been submitted to the general assembly, attention is called to the fact that the school is not a state institution, but a private charity, incorporated and em ployed by the state for the custody, guardianship, discipline and instruc-tion of girls committed to its care. The school was founded by private charity and under the care of a self-perpetuating board of directors, originally chosen by the donors to its funds, together with these ex-officio state officers. For each girl committed to it by legal pro-cess the state pays \$2.75 a week. Dur-ing the two years covered by the reports the parentage of the girls committed was as follows: White American 13, colored American 13, American and English 1, American and German 4 American and Irish 3, American and Canadian 1, English 3, English and German 1, French 2, German 6, German and Swiss 1, Irish 12, Jew 2, unknown

THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATES To the National American Woman's Suff-

rage Association The twenty-seventh annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association will be held in Atlanta, Ga., in De Gire's opera house, January 31 to February 5. Presidents of the state suffrage associations from thirty-five states, together with many famous lecturers, will take part in the from Boston to Atlanta will be \$33.85 sleeper from Washington down and re turn, \$8 extra. Probably arrangements will be made for through car from Boston, leaving there at 9 a. m. one day and arriving at Atlanta about 4 p. m. the following day. The Connecticut delegates are: Mrs. Mary A. Rogers of Mer-iden, Mrs. L. D. Bacon and Mrs. Kendrick of Hartford, and Mrs. Addie S. Hale of Glastonbury; alternates, J. H. Hale of Glastonbury, Mrs. A. S. Cressy and Mrs. E. D. Kimbail of Hartford, and Mrs. Annie C. S. Fenner of New

PERSONAL.

Miss Elizabeth Hall of New Lebanon, N. H., is visiting Mr. and Mrs. W. W.

Cameron. G. S. Bernstein of Runkel Brothers'. New York, wholesale dealers in chocolates and cocoas, is in town.

Principal Camp Recovering. Principal L. L. Camp, who has been Ill for some time, is decidedly improved in his condition and his recovery will now probably be rapid.



CLEAR EYES.

a clear skin, a clear head, a clear system-come from the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt.

Partly, because of its cleansing, purifying action upon the blood, and because of its solvent, strengthening, stimulating action upon the liver, kidneys, stomach and bowels. It brings them back to a healthy, natural condition, in a natural way.

Habitual constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, defective nutrition, dyspepsia-every one of these has a time-tried remedy in the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt. It is the actual water of the Sprudel Spring, solidified and put into powder form on the spot. For chronic catarrh of the stomach and other stomachic diseases use the imported Carlsbad Sprudel Water, and add a small dose of the Carlsbad Sprudel Salt to a tumblerful of the water whenever a laxative action is desired.

Do not be imposed upon by unscrupulous dealers, who will sell you a mixture of Seidlitz Powder or Glauber Salt as "Improved Carlsbad Salt" or "Artificial Carlsbad Salt," "German Salt," or under other names.

Insist upon the genuine article, which must have the signature of "EISNER & MENDELSON Co., Sole Agents, New York," on every

Many Persons

Cannot touch food prepared with lard, and yet all such people can eat freely of food shortened with, or cooked (even fried) in COTTOLENE. For dyspeptics, and those with delicate digestive powers, Cottolene is invaluable. Having all the good features of lard, with none of its unhealthfulness, its wonderful success is easily explained. The genuine always has trade mark-

steer's head in cotton-plant wreathon every pail. Made only by The N. K. Fairbank Company, CHICAGO, and Produce Exchange, N. Y., 224 State St., Boston

It Leads the World -Pearline. The first washing-compound ever made, and the best. Proved

to be absolutely harmless to anything that is washed—both by the women who have used it for years, and by scientific tests.

But the enormous demand for Pearline—

for something that will

save work and yet be safe to use, has started a host of washing-powders, all imitations of Pearline. They ought to make women think. If you can get risky help from a poor imitation, why not get safe help from the original and the best? If you used the cheapest washing-powder for a year, instead of Pearline, you couldn't save enough to pay your loss in one JAMES PYLE, New York. ruined garment.



THE INFANT NEW YEAR

Begins life auspiciously. He has waked up in one of our superb beds. Father Time has left him to shift for himself, and the world looks strange and new to him for the minute, but he will get along very nicely with such luxurious surroundings. It's just the Bedroom Suite for 1895. It was picked from our dis play,-the largest and finest in the State, containing all the latest styles, and every Suite a special value. There can't be much insoming at the intest styles, and every Suite a special value. There can't be much insoming this year when such irresistible charms for sleep are provided. There's a charm, too, about our Parlor Suites and odd pieces, and a double distilled charm about our prices. It's an opportunity not to be missed.

H. B. ARMSTRONG & CO., 89-97 Orange Street and 780 Chapel Street.

TOO MUCH STOCK.

We announce the opening of our annual midwinter sale of surplus stock and small lots selected from our shelves.

Six thousand pairs of Men's and Women's button and lace boots, conveniently arranged in sale boxes and marked to sell at a fraction of their worth. This is the best offering in fine shoes ever advertised in this vicinity.

Lot No. 1, Ladies' Boots, sold formerly for \$3.50, \$3.00 and \$2.50. Sale price \$1.38.

Lot No. 2, Ladies' Boots, selected from our regular stock, ranging from \$7.00 to \$4.50. Sale price \$2.48.

Three prices for Gentlemen's shoes, \$2.28, \$3.45 and \$3.95. At these figures several hundred pair of strictly hand sewed and hand finished French calf, button and lace, reduced from \$6.00, \$7.00 and \$8.00. None better can be obtained at any cost.

One window full of Gentlemen's russet calf double-soled shoes are marked \$4.00. They are our \$5.00 and \$6.00 quality.

The New Haven Shoe Company, 842-846 Chapel Street, New Haven. Conn.

POULTRY SUPPLIES.

BEEF SCRAPS Per ton, \$40.00 Per 100 lbs, 2.50 Per 25 lbs, .75

BONE

GROUND

Per 5 lbs. Ground Oyster Shells. Cracked Bone. Animal Meal. Sea Shells. \$1.50 | Per tou, \$15.00 | Per 25 lbs, 100 | Per 7 11 11 25 | Per 5 lbs, Per 100 lbs, \$2.50 | Per bbl, \$15.00 | Per 100 lbs, \$2.50 .75 10 bbl lots,

f. o. b. cars, 1.00 | Per 7 11 11 CLIMAX CONDITION POWDER, SHERIDAN CONDITION POWDER, RUST'S EGG PRODUCER, IMPERIAL EGG FOOD,

And a Full Line of Poultry Requisites. FRANK S. PLATT,

374 AND 376 STATE STREET.